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BIG NEW STORES ARE
agour. The best value in
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MORE THIS SUMMER after only
selling in the color of the dy-
cans cannot possibly be repre-
and secure the material in
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WINTER COATS

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LOW PRICES.

COATS, well lined, made
worn upon or closed at throat,
through with collar, in shades of
fur, or Terracotta, trimmed with
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in Gaiters.

is a splendid make of —

Trimmed with fur, often in
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Colours: Male, tan, Purple.

FROM 07/16 to all the

TING, made with velvet and
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of style in velvet look; all
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WINE RAINCOATS
In for Kain Support. We have
the raincoats in several styles
and colors. Also Raincoats. We have
one has an elegant style and
is worn open; all round the
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a storm outfit, colored in
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LOWLY PRICED.

carefully trimmed with head and
feathers, Nigger, Mary, and Black
Beauty. \$10.
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Special. A fine collection of the
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Trade of Glace Silk, in Black.
Very effective in appearance
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tions of the normal country
 winter wear, in most Black
 the latest colors.
 F102
 12" 6, 13" 8, 14" 0, 15" 1, 16" 4
 1/2, 1/4 extra.
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 or Oxidized Gold and
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 WINGS,
 splendid variety suitable for
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Brown, Purple Velvet, Full Trimmed, smartly trimmed with with Beaded Headband and Fur	PRICE, \$8	Old Judge	
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APP., in Violet Fawn Tulle,	PRICE, \$7		
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SPECIAL DISPLAY
WINDOW.
day a splendid group of 25-
27 inches wide, in beautiful
OLD'S SPECIAL, 1/2 Yard.

ALSO,
KITE, in Crown and Park, at
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WOLD'S SPECIAL, 1st Band
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the purpose of this
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The ideal
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It's so satisfactory and quite the best material for Ladies' Winter Pyjamas. It is made in White and Cream (plain or twill) also dainty stripe designs. Ask for it by name at your regular store and see the word “Osmanette” is printed on the selvedge.

“Osmanette” Ladies' Pyjamas, ready to wear, can be purchased at the leading drapers and storekeepers. All garments bearing the registered “Osmanette” label in the neck are sold with a guarantee that any garment will be replaced if the same has not given satisfactory service.

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Model 85

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Brown or Grey
Your Choice in Colour

Here is a big, fine-looking Overland touring car, perfectly appointed and completely equipped, that gives you more for your money than any other car of like specifications in the world.

It is just the type of car that will appeal to you and your family and to your pocketbook.

For it is a luxury car throughout — beautifully finished in a rich brown or French grey, with Khaki hood and hood-cover, and with every comfort and convenience that one could wish for.

It has the famous Overland four-cylinder engine with five-bearing crankshaft that drives more cars than any other engine of its power ever designed.

It has a wheelbase of 112 inches, cantilever springs, and 4-inch tyres—easy riding features seldom found in a car at the price of this new Overland.

All Overland cars have high-tension magneto ignition.

Come in and see this car to-day. Ask us for a demonstration.

Model 84.

The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine, 2475.

**The Co-operative Motor
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41 HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

WILLYS-OVERLAND (U.S.A.) AUSTRALASIA, LTD.
383 Kent-street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

ENEMY RETREAT CONTINUES

FRENCH RELEASE 100 VILLAGES

BRITISH ANOTHER 40

HAM AND CHAUNY OCCUPIED

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Douglas Haig, reporting at midnight on Monday, says:

Our pursuit of the Germans has been continued, our cavalry advanced guard driving back the enemy's rearguard. Ground has been gained on the front on a depth of from two to eight miles. Several villages have been taken. Our trenches were raised in the neighbourhood of Loos and Ypres. A few British aeroplanes, co-operating with the infantry, are doing much valuable work.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:—Our evacuation of the tract between Arras and the Aisne, prepared long ago, was carried out without disturbance from the building and pursuing enemy. We destroyed traffic establishments in the evacuated regions, and provided five days' food for the population left behind.

HOW THE ENEMY RETIRED.

The announcement by the Secretary of War for the Colonies, that the Australians were the first into Bapaume, was the first acknowledgment by Britain of the advances in the recent fighting on the Somme.

The Germans abandoned the defence of the town about 10 o'clock on the night of March 17, and from then on the whole front was in full retreat. The British front was being raised with startling speed, well beyond the town.

The chief fighting at Bapaume resulted in machine gun companies belonging to the German Guards being practically wiped out, a few stragglers scattering across the fields.

A German rearguard in the town maintained a semblance of resistance until the Australians came charging up the intervening slopes, south and south-west of Bapaume, about 7 o'clock in the morning. They utterly routed the survivors, a steady advance being maintained.

The German rearguard was seen standing in the town, but the Australians were too close for them to be able to do anything. The British were too close for them to be able to do anything.

A considerable body of enemy infantry fled from the town, and were seen in the distance. The British were too close for them to be able to do anything.

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FRENCH SWEEPING ON.

The French communiqué issued at midnight on Monday says:—

During the day our troops advanced beyond Ham, on the Somme, and Chauny, on the Oise. We held numerous localities between these towns.

Our cavalry, operating several miles north of Ham, captured a German convoy retreating in the direction of St. Quentin. Our advance at this point has attained a depth of 22 miles.

Our detachments south of Chauny have been ordered to the Aisette River and Soissons, which has been entirely relieved of enemy pressure.

North-east of Orony (north of Soissons) our advanced elements made progress along the Maubeuge road.

About twenty villages and small towns were liberated during the day.

The retreating enemy laid waste the country. Fruit trees were cut down or torn up by the roots, fields were destroyed by mines, roads and bridges were demolished, and numerous villages were incinerated.

The shelterless and starving inhabitants were fed by the French troops.

There was violent artillery firing in the Champagne.

A French communiqué on Monday afternoon stated:—Our light detachments are keeping in close touch with the enemy. We continued to advance without stopping.

We have reached the Ham-Nesle railway, east of Nesle, at several points, and occupied Guiscard, north of Noyon, and advanced our patrols along the National Road of St. Quentin.

We captured the second German position east of the Oise.

We have now liberated about 100 French towns and villages to the east of our old line in three days. The enemy has been driven back to the east of our old line in three days.

Thousands of inhabitants whom the Germans were unable to drive away are coming to welcome us.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons bombed factories and foundries at the Thionville-Briey Basin, and convoys and marching enemy troops in the region of Guiscard.

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The heavy black line represents the approximate position of the German front line. The shaded portion shows the extent of the Allied advance. The map is titled 'THE WESTERN FRONT' and includes a scale bar for 15 miles.

of gallantry and another example of the splendid exploits previously seen in Egypt and Gallipoli. (Loud cheers.)

I do not know if anybody doubted before the war that the Dominions would support the mother country if her cause was a just one. I am glad to say that there has been no doubt about it.

The Dominions have shown themselves to be a nation as well as a group of islands. They have shown themselves to be a nation as well as a group of islands.

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GALLIOLI AND GREECE.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, March 19.

A supplement to the Dardanelles report has been issued, and it deals with some of the portions previously excluded in accordance with the wish of certain of the Allied Governments.

This shows that in August, 1914, Mr. Winston Churchill (then First Lord of the Admiralty) concluded that Turkey might join the Central Powers at any moment.

In conjunction with Lord Kitchener he considered the question of seizing Gallipoli, without delay, by a Greek army, which would have enabled the British fleet to enter the Sea of Marmora.

Major-General Callwell, then Director of Military Operations, submitted a memorandum showing the difficulties of the project.

The Admiralty's suspicions that the Dardanelles forts were getting short of ammunition at the time of the bombardment were subsequently confirmed.

One of the commissioners, Mr. R. C. M.P., adds the following minute in Athens, telegraphed in March, 1915, that Mr. Venizelos (then Greek Premier) proposed to offer the co-operation of three divisions in Gallipoli.

The Greek King had already been sounded thereon. The Minister had also heard from another source, that the King wanted war.

Repeating to Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the incidence of the Russian revolution would prove one of the landmarks in the history of the world.

It had occurred with such dramatic suddenness that it could not be followed in all its details. There had been deep-rooted discontent in the conduct of the war.

The soldiers were asked to take action against the actions of rioters due to a shortage of food. They refused to obey orders (Cheer) and gave support to a committee, of which the President of the Duma was leader, and which committee was suddenly formed to preserve order.

Subsequently a strong provisional government was formed. After the Czar abdicated the Grand Duke Michael stated that he would place his services at the disposal of the Government if he were called to the throne by the voice of the people expressed in a constituent assembly.

There had been very little bloodshed. The new Government would receive the support of the Army and the Navy.

Present information did not enable him to say that all danger was over, but the new Government had been formed for the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigour.

Mr. Lloyd George added that on Thursday he would move that a motion of congratulation to the Duma be sent from the British Government. He hoped the revolution would result in closer union and more effective co-operation between Russia and its Allies.

He had every confidence that the Russian people would find liberty compatible with order—even in revolutionary times.

The "Daily Telegraph" Petrograd correspondent, writing on Sunday morning, says: There is a feeling that the worst is over. Complete order has been established in the streets, and most of the shops are open.

The Duma is no longer surrounded by a hostile crowd. Members of the Cabinet are working at their respective offices, and order is being fashioned out of chaos.

The flag is everywhere, even over the Winter Palace, which becomes national property, and will be used for the constituent assembly.

The organization of a militia to replace the police is proceeding at top speed. The food supply is being set in order.

There seems to be a new life, which is infinitely more buoyant and more varied than Russia has known hitherto. The announcement of the Czar's abdication calmed the wavers, and with characteristic elasticity the Russians of all classes are adapting themselves to the new viewpoint.

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The flag is everywhere, even over the Winter Palace, which becomes national property, and will be used for the constituent assembly.

The organization of a militia to replace the police is proceeding at top speed. The food supply is being set in order.

There seems to be a new life, which is infinitely more buoyant and more varied than Russia has known hitherto. The announcement of the Czar's abdication calmed the wavers, and with characteristic elasticity the Russians of all classes are adapting themselves to the new viewpoint.

WAR NOTES.

SCANTY NEWS OF THE BRITISH.

There is a peculiar scarcity of news this morning regarding the later developments on the British section of the Western front. The French communiqué certainly contains some information of interest, but Sir Douglas Haig's message does not help us in attempting to arrive at an understanding regarding the trend of events.

The correspondents are for the most part silent, or else they deal with events which occurred some days ago. This is probably due to the fact that they are being kept in the rear, where they were left, drifted when the allied tide suddenly surged eastward.

The absence of any severe fighting and of wounded men returning to the rear appears to have left the comparative ignorance as to the actual position. Sir Douglas Haig merely informs us that 40 villages have been taken, and that a further advance of from two to eight miles has been made.

This does not help us very much, as we have no idea of the locality in which the advance attained its maximum depth. An advance of eight miles north-east of Bapaume would carry the British half way along the road between that town and the important road and rail centre of Cambrai, but it is not likely that they have pushed on so far in this direction.

The position is so confused that it is impossible to speculate as to the exact position of the British front. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the enemy's withdrawal has not yet ceased.

The later French communiqué is more explicit, and shows that the French have pushed well up to the north-east on both sides of the Oise River. On the north side they have occupied the rail centre of Ham, which was previously a point of great attraction for Allied airmen, especially during the Somme offensive.

Near the river itself another railway centre—Chauny—has also been occupied, and the question arises whether this is his intention or whether the move is more extensive still.

In the meantime the German attack against the French positions on the western side of the Meuse must not be overlooked. It is evident that the Germans have some bearing on the general situation, but up to the present it does not appear to have been more serious than the recent German attack on the French positions on the eastern side of the river and in the Champagne.

Practically all the trenches which he gained in his first rush have been regained by the French.

AUSTRALIANS AT BAPAUME.

Most Australians will feel particularly proud when reading that their countrymen were the first to enter the important town of Bapaume. It was an honour well-deserved by the men who had so bravely fought out so strenuous a campaign at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm.

Ever since their first appearance in the Somme battlefield the Australians have always been somewhere near the Albert-Bapaume road, and their advances have usually been made in the direction of Bapaume.

It was, therefore, not surprising, after some months of silence regarding their movements, to hear of their presence near the village of Le Haroué, which lies within a mile of the outskirts of Bapaume. It was then clear that they would be in at the death when the time came for Bapaume to be taken.

It appeared more than likely that they would experience some severe fighting if the enemy defended Bapaume to the bitter end, and had previously defended Comblès and Thiepval.

Although Bapaume was secured by the British, the fact that the Australians were in the town made the situation slightly more serious, and under circumstances which did not call for all that courage and dash which they exhibited in the past, the fact that our men secured that always been regarded as the most important objective in the greatest offensive ever carried out by British troops should be recorded as one of the outstanding events in connection with Australia's part in the war.

THE HAMSATER RAID.

The German destroyers which raided Hamsater on Saturday night last made what, from their point of view, a fairly satisfactory haul. A British destroyer, the *Thetis*, was sunk and another destroyer damaged, in addition to the destruction caused in Hamsater by the enemy's shells.

It is possible that the British ships inflicted some damage on the German vessels, but the inability of the survivors of the destroyer's crew to report any vital hits suggests that the enemy escaped practically scatheless. The loss of an occasional patrol boat or destroyer as a result of these raids is not of the greatest importance, but the fact that the British have been able to pay for their continued enjoyment of the command of the sea, is of doubtful value.

The enemy would be able to participate in such raids as all if it had not been for the fact that, after the raid on the 17th, the main Channel ports in France, the toll which he would have been able to exact from the British navy would have been greater than it is to-day.

The dash from Zebruggue to the Channel was a feat of seamanship, and was accomplished in less than three hours. Such raids are only undertaken when the chances of mishap to the raiders are few.

The enemy is able to choose his own time, and he naturally takes advantage of unusual conditions, when the British patrol vessels may be taken at a disadvantage.

The whole affair can be carried out during the hours of darkness, and all the elements of surprise are on the side of the raiders. It is this advantage, which the possession of Zebruggue and the hold on portion of the North Sea coast gives to the enemy destroyers and submarines, that the British are anxious to remove.

The value of Zebruggue to the Germans has been proved time after time, and the repeated efforts on the part of the British to destroy the base show how thoroughly its importance is recognized by the Allies.

FRANCE'S LABOUR PROBLEM.

The latest cables regarding China's attitude towards Germany show that the diplomatic rupture between the two nations is practically complete. In referring to the position which has arisen between China and Germany, the cables recently received from the Chinese Government state that such a breach would probably facilitate the arrangements for the supply of Chinese labour to France.

A Chinese correspondent, who is in the "New Statesman" recently on this subject, shows that China's neutrality prevented her from entering into an elaborate contract with France in this connection, but special precautions had to be taken to provide that in no circumstances should the labourers be permitted to participate in any military operations.

The contract signed by the French Labour Commission in Peking and the labourer also provided that the latter should only be employed in the execution of public or private industrial or agricultural work in France, in Algeria, or in Morocco.

The writer states that in the course of the five years, but that at the end of the third year the French may put an end to the engagement. On the other hand, the labourer may, if he desires, stay in France after the expiry of his contract without having to return to his native country.

The writer continues that the Chinese Government is anxious to give them (the Chinese) facilities for education. The first step towards this is to teach them French and also the Chinese written language.

General education in history and science may also be necessary for training their minds, and technical details may be taught in the second or third year. This scheme, having been approved by many members of the French Chamber and Senate, and approved by the War Office, has already been put into practice. I saw for myself interpreters teaching French to Chinese labourers, and saw Chinese labourers, who are already in France, twenty thousand more are coming.

LATE WAR NEWS.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 20.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" considers that it is unlikely that there will be any radical change in the Russian Constitution during the period of the war.

The Government will probably remain under judicially correct forms until a constituent Assembly can be established. This is not possible before victory is won.

Thus the Russian soldiers and sailors know that they are fighting for something definite at home. The Russians will doubtless feel the weight of Russia's new war-priorities.

The correspondent, however, points out the necessity for the Government suppressing certain forces of anarchy which recently were too prominent.

GERMAN METHODS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes: Candor, near Lagny, and found 800 women, children, and old men, the remnants of a prosperous community, now broken, scattered, and impoverished. The Germans prohibited churches and schools since their occupation. American relief distributions kept the villagers alive. They had been compelled to work in the fields and elsewhere.

The Germans, continues the correspondent, were prepared to retreat for the last fortnight, destroying everything that would possibly be useful to the French army. The Germans quitted the village at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, taking hostages.

AMMUNITION AND STORES ABANDONED.

A Paris message states that the French on entering Noyon found 10,000 inhabitants, whereas there were only 6,000 before the war. Apparently many were brought in from the neighbouring towns to facilitate feeding.

Much ammunition and stores were abandoned.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Ribot has himself formed a Cabinet. M. Ribot will himself officiate as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Cabinet includes:—

M. René Viviani, Minister for Justice and Vice-President.

M. Painlevé, Minister for War.

Admiral Lacaze, Minister for the Navy.

M. Albert Thomas, Minister for Armaments.

M. Daniel Vincent, Minister for Aviation.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED.

Athens advises from Turkey state that Sheikh ul Islam, Musa Kazim, has proclaimed a holy war following the fall of Baghdad. The Government has issued a parade mobilising all males.

LOST AMERICAN SHIPS.

Captain Middleton, of the sunken American steamer *Vigilance*, says that the steamer was found by Captain B. H. Brown, a record being taken of the American colours, and her flag was flying. Fifteen were drowned during the launching of the boats.

Seven of the *Vigilance's* victims were Americans.

Captain Brown and nine members of the crew of the American steamer *City of Memphis* are missing.

The ship's papers were found in the empty stateroom from which Captain Brown disappeared. It is supposed that Captain Brown has been made a prisoner.

DUTCH STEAMER SHELLED.

A Copenhagen message says that a German submarine pursued and shelled the Dutch steamer *Hellen*, which was carrying food relief for Belgium. Eight of the crew were killed. The *Hellen* escaped.

[illegible]

RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

[illegible]

48, AND STOCK. | STATIONS, FARMS, —

[illegible]

net and Co., Chalmers-st., city.

1. **THE CLEVELANDER**—**MAN**
 1. **MAN**, **TRADE**—**Wanted**, first-class **MAN**,
 for our Sports! **Has** written, **has**
 with experience. Apply **At**, **H. H. H. H.**
 by and on the streets, **Barlingham**.
BROTHERS
 several vacancies for smart, respectable
 men. **Interested** in **the** **business** **and**
 to start a **business** **career** in **the**
has house. **Good**
 Mr. A. **BORDEN**
BORDEN BROTHERS,
 2021 First Street.
 Only **Shethy**—**Wanted**, **Gentleman**, **join** **help**,
the **potential** **in** **W. Nash**, **Box** **218**, **G.P.O.**
or **ASSISTANT**, for **country** **store**,
ELLEN **LINE**, **60**; also **JUNIOR**. **Country**
 location, **14** **Moore**.
W.
designated **invite** **applications** **for** **the** **position**
REPRESENTATIVE.
Interested **Salomon** **only** **need** **apply.**
as **in** **writing** **to** **be** **addressed** **to**

The Manager,
ITAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
307 Pitt-st.,
New York.

—Wagon wanted, for Millinery. Miller's shop, 110 E. 12th St., New York.

—A-Wanted, first-class Mounting, good competent men. Apply
P. M. H. 100 Broadway, New York.

—Wanted, General Contractor, good Indust. class, Prof. discipline. P. M., P.O., Summer Hill, N. Y.

—ELECT required, for Insurance Office, general office, routine business, 100 Nassau St., New York. Salary \$1000.00. Knowledge required, to Box 14448, G.P.O.

—ELECT wanted, for wholesale, good class. Apply with copies references, H. H. Harsh.

—MACHINEIST.—Wanted, a good all-around shaper and other machines in our factory.

JOHN W. EATON, Limited,
Times-Building,
McMahon's Point, N. Y.

—Experienced Knitter wanted. Apply N.E. North Street.

—SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRER wanted, able to balance own Apply by letter.

—Wanted, good CO.

Custiceburg street.
 wanted for **BAGMAN**. Apply after
 3, Matthews and Co., Ltd. Gunboats,
 111-113 Foremost street,
 address. Represent Wholesale
 and Toilet Requisites. Applications
 only. No 208, C.P.O.
 wanted, for Albert buildings, King-
 street and Sons.
OPERATOR wanted, Coatesmans Road,
 applications and references required. Apply to
 H. PIERSTONE, Coatesmans.

WANTED.
 a **FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST** for our
 Dept.
Best-class ladies' Hats Only.
 Miss **LAWRENCE**,
 Ambassadors Straw Hat Factory,
 111-113 Foremost street,
 Surrey Mills.
Railway Station.
FEDERAL Security. Government
 required. Pay 40 per week.

hour extra for night work. Applicant
had experience in the same work at
at the Board's Office at 2.30 p.m. on
these selected to commence duty
and install
WILLAN, Secretary, Public Service Board,
rect, Sydney. (2-109)

JOEY FOREMAN.
FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN, to take charge
Building Department. Must be
give quotations, etc.

letter, stating qualifications and salary

GARRATT'S, LTD.,
P.L.A.T. Motor Agency,
Castlemore-street,
ST. DUNSTON.

Wanted, first-class House Bands,
no-summer work, permanent. Good
INTERESTED to be heard of, apply
133 Liverpool-street, city,
over
and, hear more of white work, no
197, Parmenter-st, Annandale.

STENTS, good for Costumers and Saira, good
STENTS, good for Costumers and Saira, good

COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.
CARPENTERS REQUIRED.
TOWN will be received by the undersigned
CARPENTERS to be used to floor laying
Council's Service, the rate of pay being
with the Award.
To be made on terms obtainable at
all Sydney, upon personal application (see
stamp enclosed), during office hours, when
to be made in and received from the muni-
cipality before 12 NOON on THURSDAY, 22nd
of MARCH, being equal, preference will be
accorded to the
twentieth of March, 1927.
THOMAS H. NERITT.
Town Clerk.
SYDNEY.
WANTED, SMART IMPROVERS AND
ARTICES.
145 George-street, West.
OF WATERLOO.
TOWN will be received up to 4 p.m., THURSDAY,
the 23rd of MARCH, at the OFFICE OF PARK CARPENTERS,
145 GEORGE STREET, WEST, SYDNEY.

Award Rate.
 We having experience need apply.
 given to Returned Soldiers.
 be seen at Town Hall.
 F. C. FRUTKIN, Town Clerk.
 Waterloo,
 N.Y. 1917
 We have vacancies for **MARINE** and
SPER. **High wages and constant**
LY. H. HUNDY LTD., **Durham**
journey life and Home streets, **Durham**
LY-MACHINERY, paper, or Laundry
LY-VOLLEY, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104
LY. H. H. READ and SON,
Military Manufacturers, 25 York street,
Waterloo, or Belmont at once, best wages,
to Saturday.
ALEXANDER and BRODIE,
4th floor, 25 Clarence street,
for Skirts. High wages paid to
both hands. Apply to Mr. B. B. B. B. B. B.
Apply ROBT. R. PATTON, Catharine Press-
factory, Wilmet street, take Mr.
Waterloo, N.Y.

JOHN, accompanied by copies of letters received, and will be received by the DISTRICT ATTORNEY, 224 West, from personal knowledge of the necessity of the Police for the Police necessary for this Municipality, at a salary of \$200 per annum.

Copies of duties may be obtained on application of Aldermen directly or indirectly will indicate.

D. CLIFFORD, Town Clerk.

Petersham, Mass.,
Feb. 1917.

JOHN wanted, for power machines; good operators for manual work. Apply to BARNETT & CO., LTD., 477, Kent Street, and Underlying—Wanted, an experienced JUNIOR, for Sales, must have references. McCREA'S, 522 George Street.

JOHN required to drive to a "Consumer" lobby, North Coast.

JOHN, a fit, able to do all our workshop repairs.

by letter, with copies of references, to
"CORRENER" Box 1294, G.P.O.
SEPTENTRION AND WHELAN
(COAL)
EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED.
JAMES WARNER,
Colliery Manager,
Bull Colliery, Bull

Persons are invited by the Public Service Commission to the following positions:

OFFICERS (Women), Professional District Salary 2,000 per annum, with the traveling allowance allowed by the Public Regulations, and railway fares.

There are such as are usually carried out by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer will be limited to the neighbourhood of larger country towns.

—

Applications should be made on a form for the purpose at the office of the Public Service Commission, Hunter-street, Sydney, or from Clinics of the County Council, and should reach not later than the 14th APRIL, 1917.

—

By order of the Board.

R. A. GILBERT,
Secretary.

SHIRE	COUNCIL.						
SHIRE CLERK.							
Persons are invited and will be welcomed up on MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1897, from 10 o'clock until noon, by the Local Government Act of SHIRE CLERK and HEALTH IN- spector (very light) to this Council. Many more. State age, whether married or not, as captain of reference, and various other information. The enclosed is a form to issue the State Notices for your wards, and parcels all, before presented to Book without other communication. <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">F. W. MILNER, Shire Clerk.</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Members, Principally, via Liverpool, 26, 1897.</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Enclosed on some Paper.</td></tr>		F. W. MILNER, Shire Clerk.		Members, Principally, via Liverpool, 26, 1897.		Enclosed on some Paper.	
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Members, Principally, via Liverpool, 26, 1897.							
Enclosed on some Paper.							

SERVANTS WANTED

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